

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO.
25X1A

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR

DATE DISTR. 17 April 1951

SUBJECT 1. Roads in the Georgian SSR
2. Agricultural Labor in the Georgian SSR

NO. OF PAGES 1

25X1A

PLACE
ACQUIRED

NO. OF ENCLS. 2
(LISTED BELOW)

25X1A NOTE OF INFO.

25X1X

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

The attached reports on roads and agricultural labor in the Georgian SSR are being sent to you for retention.

Attachments:

- A. Roads in the Georgian SSR
- B. Agricultural Labor in the Georgian SSR


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1. The road extending from Batumi to Abkhazeti is built with compressed small pieces of stones, but it is not paved. However, it is in good condition and can permit 4 trucks to ~~circulate~~ *drive* side by side.

2. South of this road and parallel to it, another road has been built lately. This road also is constructed in similar fashion to that explained in Para. 1. However, it can permit only two trucks to ~~circulate~~ *drive* side by side. The layout of this road is not entirely known.

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1. Agricultural laborers are compelled to work 120 days per year at the kolkhoz. If they cannot fulfill this working-day quota, they are subjected to six months' heavy-duty payless work. These workers cannot leave their posts without getting special permission from the secretary of the particular kolkhoz where they are employed.

2. In exchange for each day's work at the kolkhoz center, such workers receive the following: one kilo corn, 50 grams cheese, and daily wages of 2 rubles. In addition, during one year's labor the following items are also issued: 5 kilos of tobacco, 80 liters of wine.

3. Kolkhoz workers are considered to be half-partners in real estate and are therefore entitled to ownership rights to land situated in the vicinity of the particular kolkhoz. The extent of this ownership of land depends on the locality and the type of land. For instance, a Georgian living in the mountains engaged in farming can be the owner of a larger piece of land than the farmers in the wheat fields of the Ukraine. In general, these real estate partners are allowed to cultivate fields of the following proportions: first-class land, 2500 square meters; second-class land, 5000 square meters; third-class land, 10,000 square meters. It is not known just what procedure is followed in cases where it is desired to work land on a rental basis. Farmers usually work during the day at the kolkhoz where they are employed and take care of their lands in their spare time. Such farmers can own a cow if they try.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR

DATE DISTR. 17 April 1951

SUBJECT Wages, Rations, and Clothing for Officers and
Enlisted Men of the Soviet Army

NO. OF PAGES 1

PLACE 25X1A

ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

25X1C

NO. OF ENCLS. 1
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO. [REDACTED]

ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

25X1X

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

The attached report on wages, rations, and clothing in the Soviet Army, although possibly outdated, is being sent to you for retention for whatever it may be worth.

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SOVIET RUSSIA: Wages, Rations, and Clothing Equipment Issued to Officers and Men of the Soviet Army.

1. Food Rations. The food rations issued to border defense units of the Soviet Army are better than those issued to the field army. Normally, each soldier in the field army receives the following daily food rations:

Bread	--	900 grams
Meat	--	135 to 150 grams
Sugar, butter, and cereals	--	35 grams, each

There is also a supplement to this.

~~In addition to this a supplement is also given.~~ Once a week there is a meatless day.

2. Wages.

a) Officers:

1. A colonel receives 1500 rubles a month; a Lt. Col. receives 1200 rubles a month; a Major receives 900 rubles; a first Captain, 800; a Captain, 600; a First Lt., 500.

2. Additions on the Basis of Length of Service. For service of 2 years, wages are increased 5 per cent. For 5 years' service wages are increased 10 per cent. For 10 years' service, 15 per cent; 15 years' service, 20 per cent.

3. Additions Granted to Commanders. For temporary work performed in a higher grade, there is a supplementary wage compensation. For instance, if a First Lt. acts as a Lt. Colonel for one month, he receives the total of both ranks or 500 plus 1200, total 1700 rubles.

4. Movements and Actual Service Additions. Battalion and regimental commanders receive a supplementary monthly wage of 300 rubles as a "service" compensation ~~and~~ while on active duty with their detachments. In reality this addition is intended for the compensation of a "service soldier" assigned to the commander, but whenever such a service is not rendered, the extra compensation is given to the commander.

b) Soldiers and non-Commissioned Officers:

1. Base Pay.

Regular Army senior non-commissioned officers per month:

700 rubles

Junior non-commissioned officers per month:

200 "

Soldiers

" "

30 "

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2. Pay for Specialists. A supplementary monthly wage of 150 to 300 rubles is granted to specialists such as tank drivers, short wave radio operators and other types of duties performed by skilled soldiers.

3. Additions for Active Warfare Duty. It is not known just what is the proportion of the increase in wages granted to soldiers and non-commissioned officers in time of active warfare. It is believed that they receive approximately twice as much as their basic ^{peacetime} wages ~~in peace-time.~~

3. Clothing. Clothing rations and period of issue are as follows:

a) Officers:

One heavy overcoat issued to line officers every	2 years
Three pairs of boots issued every	2 years
One service cap issued every	2 years
Colonels and higher ranks receive a Persian lamb special headgear every	4 years
One pair of blue trousers issued	each year
One service jacket or Khaki blouse issued every	2 years
Official Khaki uniform (double-breasted jacket, Sam Brown belt) issued every	3 years
Underwear issued every	6 months
Assorted military equipment issued every	5 years
Summer clothes issued	each year

Note: In cold places like Siberia additional clothing rations are issued, but this additional clothing is to be returned after its use.

b) Soldiers and non-Commissioned Officers:

Heavy overcoat every	2 years
Boots every	8 months
Two pairs of khaki shirts and trousers	each year
Underwear	each year
Service cap	each year
Winter cap	each year

4. Retirement Pay. After serving 25 years, an officer who has been called to retirement receives the following:

a) Retirement pay on the basis of 90 per cent of what was received at the time of retirement.

b) One suit of military clothing.

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- c) Food rations.
- d) 10,000 square meters of land.
- e) 25,000 rubles cash money.

Officers who do not serve 25 years and are separated from active service receive none of the benefits enumerated above, but are placed in special reserve classes. Officers who have been called to retirement are mostly being settled in places like Kuban and Crimea, also on the outskirts of Moscow, where they have established communities for themselves.

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INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY

DATE DISTR.

17 April 1951

SUBJECT Factories and Electric Power Stations in the Georgian SSR

NO. OF PAGES

1

PLACE ACQUIRED

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

2

25X1A DATE OF INFO. ACQUIRED

25X1X

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

The attached two reports on factories and electric power stations in the Georgian SSR are being sent to you for retention and inclusion in your files.

Attachments:

- A. Industries in the Georgian SSR
- B. Electric Power Stations in the Georgian SSR.

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1. There is an automobile plant at Kutais which produces 80,000 trucks per year. The coal necessary for the operation of this plant is brought from Tseretsheli, which is located 80 kms. north of Poti. The plant has about 10,000 workers.

2. There is a plant which manufactures nitrogen located at Rioni, which is situated in the vicinity of the city of Kutais.

3. There is a paint plant located 4 kms. east of Kutais, which is exclusively used by armed forces. The capacity of this plant is 12,000 tons per year.

4. Also at Kutais are two factories, one producing cotton goods and the other silk goods.

5. At Tbilisi are plants producing tanks, airplanes, electrical equipment, radio telephone equipment, trolley buses, streetcars, electrical motors, ammunition works, and machinery for mine works.

6. There is a trust called Trans-Caucasie located at Rustavi, which is 25 kms. southeast of Tbilisi.

7. At Zestafoni is a large manganese iron plant with 12 open-hearth melting furnaces. There is also an iron-molybdenum plant with 6 open hearths. The raw material used in this plant comes from the mine works at Tatchau.

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